

A SHORT INQUIRY

INTO THE PRESENT STATE OF
MEDICAL PRACTICE,

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Consumptions; Asthmas; Gout in the Head or Stomach; hysterical, spasmodic or paralytic Affections of the Nerves,—in every species of nervous Weakness; and in cancerous and other obstinate Ulcers;—and a more elegant, speedy, and certain method of cure, by means of certain chemical Essences, and Aërial, Ætherial, Magnetic and Electric Vapours, Baths, and Applications,—recommended.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
An APPENDIX on the Management and Diseases of the Teeth and Gums.

By JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.

“ Εποὶ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρὶν μὴ εὐρησθέντων ἐξευρίσκειν,
ὁ, τι, καὶ εὐρεθέντος κρείσσειν ἢ ἀνεξεύρετον, ζυνέσις
δοκῆς ἐπιθυμητὰ τε καὶ ἔργον εἶναι.

HIPPOCRATIS de Arte.

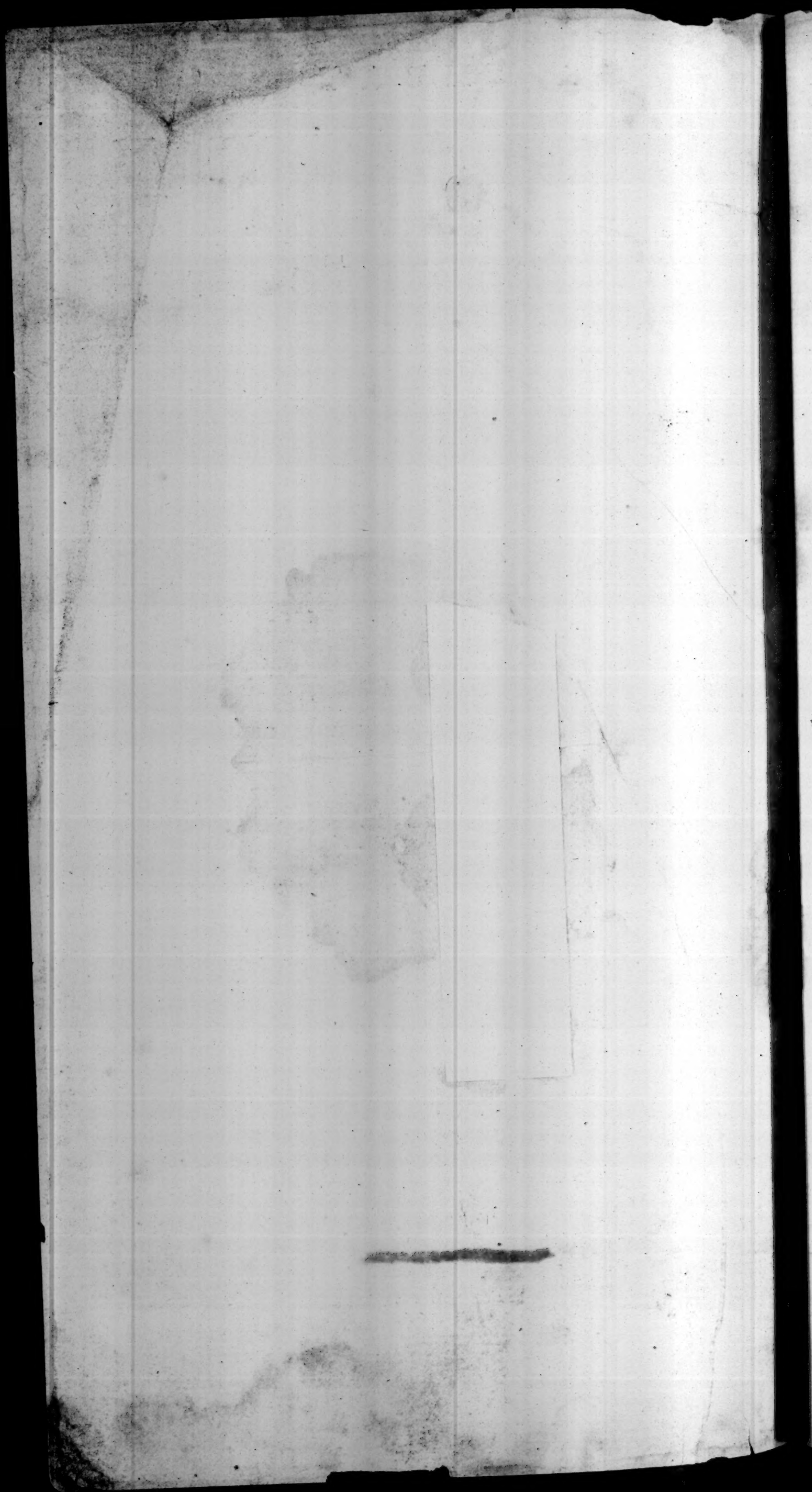
Rationalem quidem puto Medicinam esse debere; instrui vero ab
evidentibus causis.

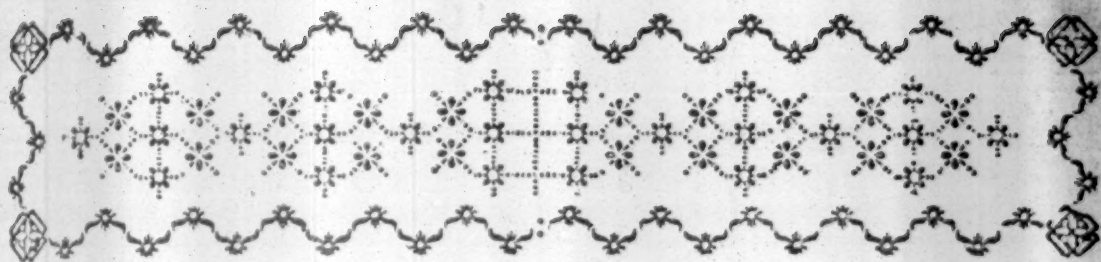
CELSUS.

L O N D O N:

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MDCCCLXXVI.





A S H O R T
I N Q U I R Y, &c.

ABOUT ten years ago, I relinquished, in a great measure, the general practice of Physic, to which I had been regularly educated in the justly celebrated University of *Edinburgh*, and confined my studies and practice to the disorders of those most important organs the Eye and Ear.—I soon found it necessary to step out of the old and narrow track, and, regardless of vague conjectural hypotheses, ventured to mount, as it were, on the shoulders of modern improvements, and to look round in the ample field of science, for those important paths which lead to the perfection of the art;—on new and rational principles deducing methods of cure, now improved and confirmed by a long course of the most extensive and most successful practice.*

HAPPY in having, by much study and observation, contributed so considerably to the improvement of the practice in the distempers of those two most precious senses,—I began to consider, with compassion and astonishment, that, notwithstanding the vast advances which, in every branch of natural science, had

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* See a pamphlet, entitled “The present state of practice in diseases of the Eye and Ear, considered, &c.”—To be had as above, containing near 150 remarkable cases and CURES of blind and deaf persons.

been made since the commencement of the present century,—the cure of diseases in general, those especially of the most dangerous kind, had received so few real improvements. Fashions, indeed, have changed, but the healing art hath gained little by the alteration. Anatomy hath amazingly improved our knowledge of the structure of the human body; Pathology and Nosology have been cultivated with no small degree of success, have thrown considerable light on the true nature of diseases, and have vied with natural history in just and methodical arrangement; Chemistry hath furnished us with numberless new and powerful medicines; and Pharmacy hath been reduced to the utmost elegance—to the most beautiful simplicity. Yet, still, some of the most frequent and most dangerous disorders continue to elude every effort of the most consummate medical skill.—Consumptions are generally found to be incurable,—Asthmas have baffled the most experienced practitioners,—Nervous disorders are seldom perfectly subdued,—and the Gout still deserves the humiliating appellation of the *Opprobrium Medicorum*—the reproach of Physicians, and the disgrace of the healing Art. This, on a superficial view, appears unaccountable; but on a nearer inspection, the whole mystery will vanish. The medical profession, like every other, hath always consisted, and always will consist, of men of various degrees of ability; who may be considered, without much violation of truth, as constituting two very different and opposite classes,—the men of genius, and the men of no genius. Of the latter, as possessing nothing, nothing could be expected;—without genius or abilities, they are indebted to the other class for the moderate share of medical knowledge which they possess,—happy, if they are but capable of receiving and retaining the little that is taught in some fashionable system of Physiology or practice of Physic,—
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they deal it out unimproved,—without addition, and fortunately for their patients, if without diminution, in the common routine of practice:—but from the former, more might reasonably be hoped for. From men of real genius, improved with every species of useful and elegant learning, men who have been at once the lights and ornament of their profession, we might naturally expect a rich harvest of new discoveries and improvements in the CURE of diseases; but such expectations have for the most part been grievously disappointed.—The harvest hath indeed been rich,—but the sick and diseased have received but small proportional benefit:—it hath been rich in theory, but poor in the practical application of it. Indeed the tinsel glitter of a fine-spun theory, or favourite hypothesis—so dazzles, flatters, and charms human vanity,—that so far from contributing to the certain and speedy cure of diseases, it hath in every age proved the bane and disgrace of the Healing Art.

SUCH, alas! is the infatuation of genius,—such are the allurements of a lively, sublime, and creative imagination,—that while busy in searching into the great mysteries of nature, and of nature's laws,—they have attended too little to the practical application of their important discoveries—to the uses of life, and the cure of diseases. In short, they have enriched the science of medicine, but have added no great deal to the art:—like architects of more genius than judgment, they have attended so much to the beauty and elegance of the building, as utterly to neglect the more important matters of convenience and real use. For these reasons, the art of healing hath made but slow and inconsiderable advances towards perfection. Practitioners of the former sort, are incapable of improving it; and the latter have too much neglected it. No wonder, therefore, that the diseases above-mentioned continue to baffle the endeavours
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of the most skilfull; and that though much hath been written about the nature and causes of Consumptions, Asthmas, the Gout, Nervous and some other disorders,—they are yet always found tedious and obstinate, and for the most part incurable. I flatter myself, however, that by attending to the causes of the ill success of my brethren, and cautiously avoiding the rocks on which they unhappily split,—I have been able to make such discoveries as afford real and valuable improvement in the cure of the above-mentioned and some other most cruel distempers. I had long observed, that the most usual medicines in these diseases, were frequently trifling, generally nauseous and inefficacious, and very often detrimental; That greasy, oily, and what are improperly called balsamic medicines, so frequently prescribed in consumptive and asthmatic cases, served only to load the stomach, pall the appetite, deprive the body of its due nourishment, and waste its strength, without contributing a single mite in any respect, towards their relief; That hot, acrid, and stimulating resinous gums and balsams so much in use, and exercise on horse-back, which has been thought capable of doing miracles, with rum or brandy, wines, and indeed any other kind of violent exercise, and all fermented liquors, animal jellies, and some other matters, are little better than actual poisons in most disorders of the lungs; That fiery, spirituous liquors, and heating wines, so universally recommended, are exceedingly pernicious in the gout; and that the whole tribe of nauseous foetid medicines, commonly esteemed specifics in disorders of the nerves, are inelegant, inefficacious,—and by destroying the appetite and injuring the digestive faculties, often prove fatally pernicious; and that, notwithstanding the great improvements lately made in almost every branch of surgery, Cancers are universally allowed to be incurable, except in the first stage, by the knife; and that the treatment of sores
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and ulcers, especially those of any standing, is always tedious, and generally, at best, unsuccessful. These reflections led me to consider, whether it were not possible, either by a happy application of what was already known, or by some strange oversight or supineness, not yet applied to those important medical purposes which they were capable of answering,—or by new investigations and discoveries, to invent some easy, elegant, and efficacious remedies for the radical cure of these hitherto untractable disorders;—and I have been so happy in the course of my inquiries, as to discover certain subtil chemical essences,—aërial, ætherial, magnetic, and electric vapours, baths, and medicines; of so active and penetrating a nature, and possessed of such extraordinary nourishing, cordial, invigorating, antiseptic, antispasmodic, and anodyne powers,—as scarcely ever to fail of affording great and instantaneous relief,—immediately stopping the progress, and frequently curing in the very worst stages of these dangerous and obstinate diseases: in one word, they are, without exception, the most curious, and the most important acquisitions that ever enriched the science of medicine,—or dignified the healing Art.

To effect these, I had almost said invaluable discoveries, I have spared neither cost nor pains; I have diligently consulted the literary monuments of the illustrious dead; and courted the information and instruction of the eminent among the living; and after collecting what I could in my native country, I travelled for farther intelligence and improvement in several foreign nations.

I KNEW that in *Philadelphia*, electricity had been more improved and was better understood, than in any other part of the world; and it is universally acknowledged, that the Germans excel in the knowledge of the abstruse and more curious branches of chemistry, as well as of the nature of mines, metals, and minerals.

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I EMBARKED accordingly several years ago for America; and after making a tour of the middle Colonies of that vast Continent, I resided in *Philadelphia* two years, attending the public Exhibitions and Lectures on Electricity in that College, as well as applying closely to private experiments.

IN *Germany* too I spent a considerable time in chemical and magnetic researches; but after all, I had not brought the applications to the point of perfection I aimed at, before I would venture to recommend them with confidence to the public; 'till hearing at last of a person in *Russia*, who had devoted almost his whole life to the study of magnetism, I resolved on visiting this gentleman.

To *St. Petersburg* therefore I went, and notwithstanding the length of the journey (near four thousand miles going and returning) I was richly compensated by the great improvements I was enabled to make in matters of such high importance. On my return to London, I digested the whole, and with much labour, experience, and observation, reduced the processes, preparations, and applications to the utmost simplicity their natures were susceptible of: and now, the instant relief I constantly afford, and the astonishing and altogether unexpected cures I frequently perform, in each and every stage of the above mentioned dreadful disorders; independant of pecuniary emolument, afford me daily the highest and most exalted pleasure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

I CANNOT allow myself to let this opportunity pass, without acknowledging the much valuable information and many useful hints I have received from the judicious, truly philosophical and practical publications of several of my ingenious countrymen, who are living ornaments, and will be an everlasting honor to this learned age and nation.—To the illustrious Sir JOHN PRINGLE, the Hon. Mr. CAVENDISH, D

BLACK, Dr. BROWNRIGG, Dr. M'BRIDE, and the judicious and indefatigable Dr. PRIESTLEY, I am indebted for many important discoveries and hints relative to the nature of animal putrefaction, and the application of fixed air and other antiseptic substances to the human body, in the cure of every kind of putrid disorders; and to the latter, for many new and curious experiments, as well as for a great number of hints, queries, and conjectures thrown out as subjects well worthy the attention of future adventurers in the investigation and improvement of electrical science.—To the justly celebrated Dr. FOTHERGILL, I am indebted for some valuable hints concerning the cure of consumptions.—To the late learned and sagacious Dr. WHYTT, for much improvement relative to the nature and cure of all nervous disorders; and to that judicious philosopher, and most elegant writer, the late Dr. GREGORY, for reducing the whole treatment of the Gout, to the most beautiful precision and simplicity.—Assisted by the discoveries, improvements, and hints of these great men, I have had the happiness to invent methods of curing the disorders above-mentioned, that is to say, Consumptions; Asthmas; Gout in the head or stomach; hysterical, spasmodic, or paralytic, affections of the Nerves, Lethargic complaints, and every species of nervous Weakness; also, pains in the Head and Face, and all diseases, whether acute or chronic, of the Teeth and Gums;—cancerous Ulcers, and old Sores of every kind:—Methods which possess all the qualifications of the most perfect mode required by CELSUS, of curing “*Citò, tutò et Jucundè*,” speedily, safely, and agreeably.

ALL this is done often with no internal medicines, and always with very few, and those of the most elegant and most agreeable kind; consisting chiefly of certain pure, subtil, chemical essences; aërial, ætherial, magnetic, and electric Vapours and *Applications*,

variously modified, combined, and applied, so as to be adapted to the great variety of constitutions and cases, which, in some form or other, require and are capable of being cured or relieved by them. For I pretend *not* to cure *every* Consumption, every Gout, every nervous or painful disorder which may occur; but I dare venture to promise the cure of most, and the relief of all whose cases I shall undertake. For some cases there are, with which, though they may seem to come within the above description, I shall have no concern;—some, as being too inconsiderable, and readily cured in the common modes of practice by every man of any skill in his profession;—these I leave to my brethren of the faculty, to be cured by the usual means:—and there are others that are obviously, at first sight, incapable of either cure, or, (which indeed rarely happens,) of the least relief,—such cases however sometimes occur, and such I shall at once reject, as thinking it the height of cruelty and injustice, on the one hand, to deceive the unhappy sufferers with false and groundless hopes, which will but add to their afflictions, already grievous, the anxieties of doubtful expectation, and the pangs of the most cruel disappointment;—and, on the other hand, to rob of their money those unfortunate victims of pain and disease, whom I cannot amply repay with the invaluable blessing—with the precious treasure of ease, cheerfulness and health:—among the former I reckon slight colds, accompanied with a cough, and some degree of fever, but which are of very short duration;—regular and well-formed gouts, which affect the extremities only; and such trifling nervous complaints as will give way to abstinence from tea and other hot suppers, with a few of the common, light, cordial medicines.—LET NO SUCH APPLY TO ME, or if they should apply, take it amiss, that I recommend it to them to have recourse for relief to their Apothecary, or family Physician.—To
 patients

patients of the latter sort, whose cases on examination I may find to be incurable, I shall recommend as some, and indeed the only relief of their present sufferings, a patient endurance of their unhappy lot, and a religious resignation to the will of that BEING who afflicteth us for our good, and often healeth unexpectedly by his almighty power.

My method of cure, as already mentioned, consists chiefly in a variety of Effluvia, Vapours, and Applications ætherial, magnetic, or electric, adapted to the nature of each case, conveyed with certain curious machines into the lungs, stomach, or other parts, as there may be occasion, and so applied to the parts affected, as to act immediately, and powerfully, on the cause of the disease.—These vapours, &c. are occasionally assisted by a few elegant medicines, and by a proper regulation of the diet and regimen of the patient: but are often sufficient of themselves, without any such help;—for they are of so extraordinary, active, penetrating, and salutary a nature, as not only to correct, in many cases, the *materies morbi*—the immediate cause of the disease,—but also to supply a vivifying spirit—a *pabulum vite*, to the injured or decayed constitution; on which account they are of immediate and surprising efficacy in all kinds of wasting and debility, whether arising from intemperance and excess, imprudence, disease, or natural decay;—not excepting that of old age itself,—when, as the great *LINNÆUS observes, “*Substantia medullaris fit rigidior, unde omnes functiones languescunt vitales. Dentes corroduntur, elevantur et excidunt. Siccatur Caput et calvum evadit.—Fons aureus exarescit, omnisque voluptas perit.*”—When the silver cords are loosed, and the balmy juices dried up,—when all the vital functions languish,—when the golden fountain of life runs low,—and pleasure

* Amœnitat. Academ. vol. vii. p. 82.

sure charms no more,—then these ætherial, vivifying medicines refresh, restore, and reanimate, acting INSTANTLY and powerfully, as a Divine restorative! —They do not, indeed, pretend to restore the old and infirm, to youth and vigour; but will always afford them immediate relief and refreshment, acting as fresh oil to an exhausted lamp, thereby happily lengthening life to the longest possible period; and often, very often giving them ease, health, and serenity, —for pain, disease, dejection, and debility.



An APPENDIX, on the Management and Diseases of the Teeth and Gums.

SYDENHAM and BOERHAAVE, great Nature's favourites and followers, consequently two of the greatest and most judicious Physicians that ever lived in any Age or Country, foretold, and even hinted at the same, that a method would be discovered to subdue the virulence and fatal poison of that most horrible plague the Small-pox; and that, if the World would universally adopt that method, the disease would either be totally exterminated, or conquered to such a degree, as to divest it altogether of its terrible appearances and fatal consequences. How far this hath been fulfilled, is as unnecessary for me to declare, as for me to attempt a Panegyric on the spirit, abilities, or opulence of a SUTTON, a HAWKINS, or a DIMSDALE !

SEVERAL years ago, the application of the Loadstone and Electricity were discovered to have considerable influence in mitigating and curing the most violent Tooth-ache : these discoveries, though crude and fallible, were, like every other, highly extolled, and powers ascribed to them which in their own nature they were absolutely incapable of possessing.— They were said to be infallible in curing every pain in the teeth and jaw-bones, from whatever cause proceeding. And as these were supposed effects which experience disproved, they necessarily sunk into general discredit, and general disuse.

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BUT, notwithstanding this, there were not wanting Physicians and Philosophers, who declared that the magnet and electrical fluid failed so often, *not* from want of power, as from injudicious application, or from the want of some subtil medium to direct their virtues to the cause of those complaints, and to prevent their too sudden evaporation; and in this present age, so remarkable for improvements, they hoped that so valuable a discovery would be prosecuted and brought to perfection.—Animated with the prospect, and fond of the doctrine of Electricity, and of Magnets natural and artificial, experiments on their nature and properties have for several years engaged my attention, and afforded me considerable amusement.

EACH, separately, having been suggested as useful in curing that excruciating malady the Tooth-ache, I bent my views and experiments towards uniting, exalting, and bringing to perfection in such cases, their virtues and salutary effects; and by the assistance of an highly exalted and exquisitely subtil ætherial medium, I succeeded, in every respect, far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

BUT before I give an account of these Applications, it may not be improper to mention, that I neither extract, clean, or transplant natural teeth, nor make artificial ones: I leave to professed Dentists those ingenious and ornamental arts.—All I pretend to, is to render unnecessary those painful and unnatural, though sometimes necessary operations.—For that reason, the interested, disingenuous, and illiberal, will probably traduce and depreciate the most powerful and most elegant methods of managing sound, and treating diseased teeth and gums, that ever yet, and perhaps that ever can be invented: that, however, will give me no concern on my own account, or on account of my method; for, as virtue rises under the weightiest oppression,—so the means I employ will be

be their own advocate, and so effectually plead their own cause, that whoever once experiences their wonderful effects, will confidently and most cordially have recourse to them, and recommend them to their friends on every similar occasion.

THESE curious and most powerful Applications give no pain, or shock, or any uneasiness whatever during, or after the application, but are of so friendly a nature, that in early youth, and in old age, they may be safely used. The most delicate of the fair sex, in sickness or in health, and in every stage of pregnancy may use them with safety, pleasure, and advantage: Indeed they seldom or never have been found to fail in removing perfectly and in an instant, the teasing, lingering, and sometimes agonizing tooth-aches, and pain in one side of the face, to which pregnant Ladies are peculiarly subject. Both sexes, of all ages, and in every situation, weak or strong, sick or healthy, may use them with the fullest assurance of the happiest effect: One case only is excepted, and that is, at that period of life, when children shed or change their teeth; for the applications I employ so brace, plump up, and strengthen the gums, and so powerfully resist and prevent decay in the first teeth, that the second dentition is rendered more painful, and extremely tedious. On those occasions, nothing that retards should be used; on the contrary, to lessen the pain, prevent deformity, and to facilitate the operations of nature, the hand of a skilful Dentist is often required to open, extract, or arrange decayed or irregular teeth.

I SELDOM have had occasion to use more than two different applications in the diseases of the teeth: the one for the immediate and certain cure of the tooth-ache; and the other for curing scorbutic complaints and decay in the teeth and gums, and for preserving and beautifying both. The cases in which I have found the former most useful, are tooth-aches periodical,

dical, constant, and excruciating; and in nervous, cold, rheumatic, and spasmodic pains in the jaws or face. Without heat or any assistance, it ascends insensibly in the form of vapour, acting immediately, and with singular power, on the cause of complaint, and on the part affected; occasioning a sudden and very copious discharge of the cold slimy rheum, and of the acrid, corrosive, putrid, and offensive humours, which lodging in the teeth, gums, and salivary glands, irritate the nerves, obstruct the circulation, and distend the vessels, which, by corrupting and contaminating every part, occasion the most excruciating pains, loss of teeth, scorbutic, spongy and decayed gums, breath most horribly offensive, and a whole train of maladies too generally known, and too severely felt, to need a more particular description.

I HAVE often observed, that the colder the weather, and the clearer the air, the more speedy and certain the cure hath been performed. Indeed, the effects of this application are often so instantaneous, so wonderful, and so benign, that I confess myself at a loss fully to comprehend or explain its nature and principles, or to account for the extraordinary effects it produces. This, however, will not surprize those who consider the subtil, occult, and almost altogether unaccountable nature and properties of magnetic attraction, and electric fire. But, ignorant as we are, have not the most curious, and most useful discoveries been already made in the investigation of these two grand principles? To mention one only in each; can we sail without the magnetic compass; or can we be so secure from the tremendous effects of lightning without conducting rods?

AFTER all, I pretend not, that this application will for ever secure the patient from a return of the complaint; but if a relapse does happen, it will probably be at some distant period, and in a very gentle degree: and I will venture to affirm, that a return of

the tooth-ache will *never* again be experienced by those persons who shall now and then use the other application, the nature and quality of which I will now proceed briefly to explain :

THIS curious and most important discovery, tho' infinitely superior to every thing ever used for the like purposes, can by no means restore the substance, or to primitive soundness, a broken or decayed tooth; neither can it, in old age, fasten such as have for a very long time been loose; but it will infallibly prevent rotten, decayed, or loose teeth from ever becoming worse, even to extreme old age. It cures speedily and radically scorbutic, ulcerated, bleeding and spongy gums; and generally fixes firmly such teeth as have been loose even for a considerable time, and that frequently at the first application. It nourishes the blood-vessels and nerves, sheathing and defending them from the action and irritation of the air and aliments; and preventing that sudden gnawing, and poignant pain to which people in eating, or on taking cold, are so very subject. Ulcers in the jaw-bone, occasioned by *caries* teeth, scurvy, unskilful or unfortunate drawing, it cures with perfect certainty.— Each time it is applied, it cleanses the teeth, gums, and salivary glands, causing a prodigious discharge of cold, salt, phlegmatic Rheum, and of sharp, tartarous, corrosive, putrid and scorbutic humours; bracing and healing the gums, causing them to grow high, fresh, firm, and close to the roots of the teeth. —It cures with absolute certainty, not only every stage and degree of decay and scurvy in the teeth and gums, but infallibly prevents a possibility of pain or decay in such as are sound, and the progress of it where it is begun: in a word, it is without exception, the PUREST and MOST POWERFUL antiseptic or resister of putrefaction in *nature*; and is, nevertheless, of so safe and cordial a quality, that a tea-spoon-ful of it may be drank in a cup of cold water

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by the most delicate Lady, with safety, pleasure, and advantage. I, myself, have frequently taken it inwardly, and the moment after swallowing it, I have found in my head, toes, and fingers, its genial and most comfortable effects. It diffuses its benign and invigorating influences through the whole system, quick as even thought itself.—After this account of its nature and virtues, it is almost unnecessary to add, that it gives a lovely whiteness and high polish to the teeth; nourishing, consolidating, and defending the enamel, giving a bright coral firmness to the gums; and preserving both, useful and ornamental, even to extreme old age.—As to the breath, it renders it pure and pleasant to ourselves,—fragrant and delightful to all about us.

THIS invaluable preparation is applied cold, with prepared sponge, lint, or camel hair pencils, to every part of the teeth and gums, above and below, particularly to the parts affected; and into hollow teeth it is introduced with a curious gold Syringe of a new construction;—and when the hollow teeth are brought into good order, and the disposition to rottenness totally subdued, the cavities are filled up with a sort of elastic antiseptic amber, and afterwards coated or incruusted with a species of the purest enamel, which accommodates itself so fully, exactly, and easily to the parts it ought to occupy and defend, as to shew itself infinitely superior, in every respect, to gold plugs, or any thing else ever used for that purpose.

To preserve sound teeth and gums in a beautiful, sound, and incorruptible state, three or four applications only in a year is necessary; nor will a more frequent application be required for decayed or loose teeth, or scorbutic decaying gums, after the disorder is thoroughly subdued.

In the above cases, as well as in the most acute tooth-aches, the applications may be used in the coldest season; and the patient may go immediately
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into the most piercing air, provided it be dry and clear. Indeed, for the applications, I would prefer the top of the highest Cathedral, to a small and very warm room.

BEFORE I conclude, it may not be improper to mention an amazing property or two peculiar to these applications, especially to that for the cure of the tooth-ache, 1st. that they are of so supremely pure—so exquisitely subtil a nature, that the strongest flint glass itself cannot long contain them; 2dly, that they dissolve gold as readily as Aqua Regia; and thirdly that flesh, or meat of any kind, exposed now and then to their vapour, is preserved sweet for many months without any appearance of putrefaction; and, by the by, I may with great justice add that, their pure, penetrating, aromatic, and animating nature is such, as to exalt and render more bright and lovely, even the most delicate complexion—diffusing the glow of nature—animating the bloom of youth—and displaying to advantage the rich lustre of health: and that these extraordinary virtues, passing with the air into the lungs, act as a generous and friendly cordial to the whole system, sometimes sweetly composing the patient to rest, from which he awakes refreshed (especially if he hath suffered much from pain) in a fine flow of spirits, and supremely happy.

HENCE we find, that for immediate relief from the dreadful agony of the tooth-ache, and from the tormenting periodical uneasiness those persons whose teeth are decaying are subject to;—for articulating and expressing distinctly our ideas;—for preserving our general health, by the due mastication of our food;—for preventing deformity; and for avoiding the necessity of submitting to that dangerous, painful, and unnatural operation the extraction, and what is called the scaling of the teeth, we are much indebted to these most invaluable discoveries—preparations so singular in their nature, and so wondrously powerful

ful in their effects, that the Author confidently asserts, the like, in any respect, were never prepared or applied in any age or nation.

N. B. Dr. GRAHAM requests that none who are determined to use the common advertised Dentifrices, or strong, rough, acid tinctures and powders; or even those who are always washing their teeth and gums with very cold water, will apply to him, or think of using his applications—such persons he constantly hath rejected, because to them nothing will be of any great or lasting service. Those, likewise, he refuses, who frequently move their teeth backwards and forwards with their tongue or fingers; and are constantly picking their teeth, and irritating their gums with hard, sharp-pointed, and metallic instruments. He would not, however, be understood, that washing the mouth, or picking the teeth, is unnecessary or improper.—No;—he recommends both; but the former should be with water moderately warm; and for the latter, the common wooden tooth-picks blunted should be employed, and even those not more frequently than appears absolutely necessary.

* * It is very proper, nay essentially necessary, as soon as the above have been applied, for the patient to shut close his mouth, and abstain from eating and drinking for one hour at least; but if this be complied with for the space of three hours—the good effects of these curious applications will be certain, great, and lasting.

FOR various reasons, particularly to prevent abuse or misapplication, I have made it an invariable rule in every case, *internal* and *external*, to apply the aërial, ætherial, magnetic, and electric baths, vapours, and effluvia, as well as the application for the teeth and gums, *myself*:—Indeed they are of so curious and important a nature, as scarcely to permit, were I so inclined, of a deviation from that rule;—nor have I ever suffered them out of my own hand, once, to a personage of the FIRST and HIGHEST rank only excepted. I hope, therefore, that no one will give me the pain of refusing, by desiring me to depart from my usual, fixed, and determined plan.

As to the terms, they are regulated by the abilities of the patient, the nature of the case, and the degree of relief afforded.

SUCH Gentlemen or Ladies, afflicted with any of the above-mentioned disorders, as have the least doubt of the elegance, ease, and efficacy of the means I employ, are invited to send any servant or poor persons afflicted with diseases similar to their own, whose cure will be undertaken without any expence whatever to the patients, or to those who recommend them; that they may by that means not only be convinced of the extraordinary powers of my Applications

cations and Medicines; but may themselves be eye witnesses of the whole, or any part of my various and curious processes, during the progress of the cure.

Scribant, alii, quibus ista mens est miracula ex auditu, ego, quod hisce oculis, et qualicunque meo judicio percepi, vobis spectandum propono.

JAC. BONTIUS.

F I N I S.